

Environmental Restoration

A Periodic Update on the Rocky Flats Cleanup



October/November 1992

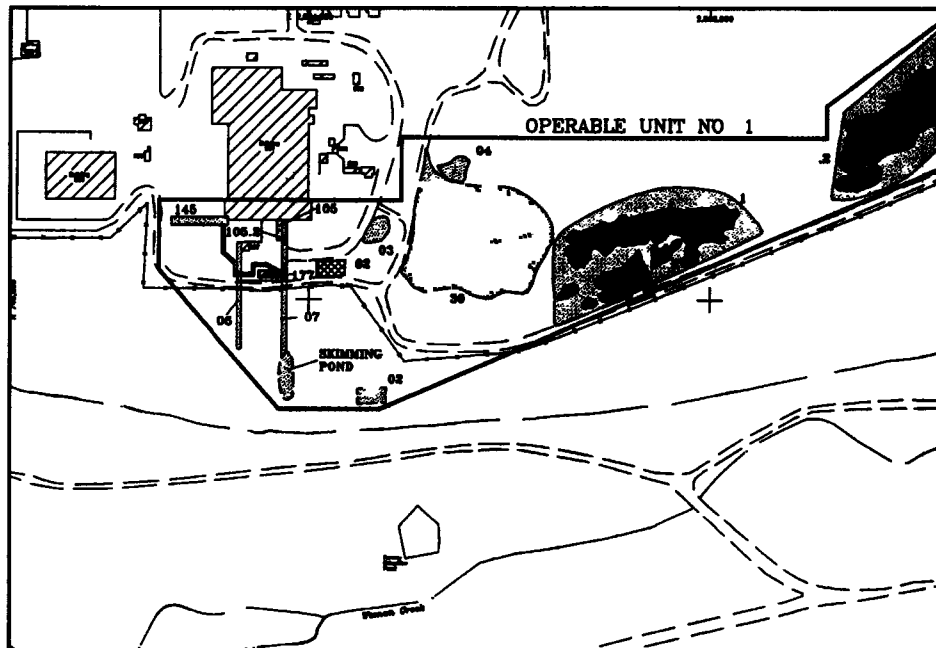
EG&G ROCKY FLATS

OU1 Draft Phase III RFI/RI Report

The Draft Phase III RCRA Facility Investigation/ Remedial Investigation (RFI/RI) of the 881 Hillside Area Operable Unit No 1 (OU1) at the Rocky Flats Plant has been completed and submitted to the Colorado Department of Health (CDH) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for comment

The objectives of the Phase III RFI/RI were to (1) characterize the surface and subsurface physical features at the operable unit (2) characterize the nature and extent of contamination at the site and (3) provide a baseline risk assessment. The baseline risk assessment considered contaminant fate and transport as well as the threat to public health and the environment. Additionally, the Phase III RFI/RI provided data for feasibility studies of remedial alternatives as appropriate.

The 881 Hillside was originally identified as a high priority area due to high concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected in the ground water and its proximity to Woman Creek. In addition, Phase I and II remedial investigations showed elevated concentrations of trace metals, radionuclides, and inorganic constituents.



The highest levels of contaminants detected at OU1 are at Individual Hazardous Substance Site (IHSS) 119.1. Semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) i.e. common asphalt materials were found at IHSS 130.

Surface soils in the eastern portion of OU1 are contaminated with wind blown plutonium 239/240 and americium 241 transported from the 903 Pad. Road dust, vehicle exhausts, and other combustion sources also exist in surface soils of the eastern section of OU1.

Other contamination at OU1 consists of trace levels of organic and inorganic compounds in subsurface soils and ground water.

Contaminant migration at the site was evaluated in terms of the identified pathways at OU1. Data used to characterize site conditions include

analytical results from soil samples collected during the Phase III RFI/RI field investigation that took place from August to December 1991. Migration of VOCs in ground water at IHSS 119.1 appears to be extremely limited, constrained by site geology and the lack of seasonally continuous water flow (DOE 1991k Ground Water Assessment Plan).

The concentration of SVOCs in subsurface soils at IHSS 130 are expected to decrease with time due to natural degradation processes. These SVOCs have a low potential for migration and should remain confined to subsurface soils at IHSS 130. Metals and radionuclides in subsurface soils are also expected to remain immobilized. Radionuclides and SVOCs in surface soils, however, can be redistributed by wind or surface water erosion.

Continued on page 3

in this issue

OU1: No Further Action	Page 2
Buffer Zone	Page 3
DOE Subsurface Flow	Page 4
IAQ Mitigation	Page 4
Upcoming Meetings	Page 5
RCRA Modifications	Page 5
Public Reading Rooms	Page 5

OU16 NO FURTHER ACTION DOCUMENT SUBMITTED

As discussed in the September 1992 issue of the ER Update the "No Further Action Justification" document for OU16 was revised and resubmitted to EPA and CDH for their approval

EPA, CDH and Department of Energy (DOE) agreed that most of the IHSSs within OU 16 do not need further action. A RFI/RI was not required for the IHSSs in OU16 because threats to human health and the environment are lacking; however EPA and CDH required an alternate demonstration of the lack of unacceptable risk.

The seven Individual Hazardous Substance Sites (IHSSs) comprising OU16 include: IHSS 185 Solvent Spill, IHSS 192 Antifreeze Discharge, IHSS 193 Steam Condensate Leak 400 Area, IHSS 194 Steam Condensate Leak 700 Area, IHSS 195 Nickel Carbonyl Disposal, IHSS 196 Water Treatment Plant Backwash Pond, and IHSS 197 Scrap Metal Sites 500 Area.

According to the Historical Release Report (HRR) for the Rocky Flats Plant (U.S. DOE 1992), potential risks to human health and the environment associated with releases and spills at IHSSs 185, 192, 193, 194 and 195 have been mitigated by past response actions and/or natural degradation processes that eliminate the source or exposure pathways.

For example, in the case of IHSS 192, 155 gallons of antifreeze containing 25% ethylene glycol were drained into a floor drain in building 708 in 1980. The floor drain discharged into a storm runoff collection system. Following the release, 5,000 gallons of water were flushed

through the drainage system into Pond B-1. With the addition of surface runoff and rainwater during the twelve years since the release, the ethylene glycol has been diluted to concentrations below the detection limit. Similar degradation and mitigation has occurred at the other four IHSSs, and further action is not justified.

In accordance with EPA guidance, a No Further Action decision is appropriate at sites where previous removal action or natural environmental processes lessen the risk to human health and the environment. The risks associated with the OU16 IHSSs and the need for further action were assessed using a conceptual model to evaluate the exposure pathways by which humans

animals and vegetation may be exposed to contaminants.

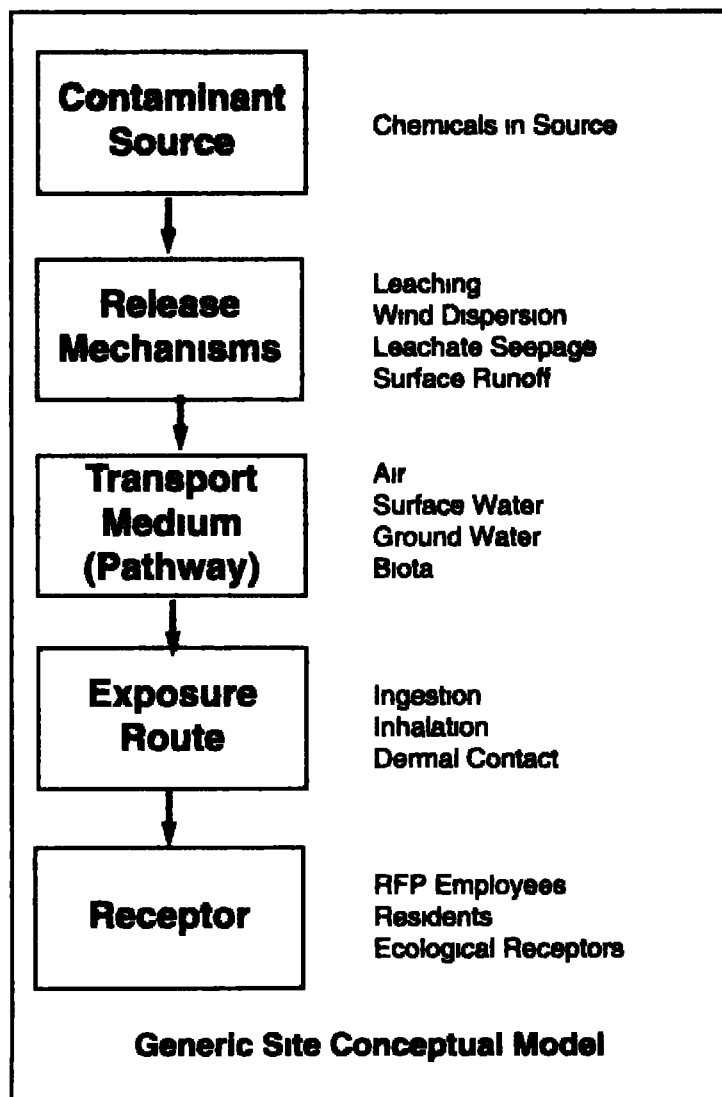
EPA defines an exposure pathway as "a unique mechanism by which a population may be exposed to chemicals at or originating from their site."

As shown in the drawing, an exposure pathway must include a contaminant source, a release mechanism, a transport medium (pathway), an exposure route, and a receptor. An exposure pathway is not complete without each of these five components. If an exposure pathway is not complete, no risk is posed to human health and the environment, and no further action is warranted.

In IHSS 196, the Water Treatment Plant Backwash Pond, the previous removal has not eliminated the source. Also, natural environmental processes have not prevented release and migration of contaminants. Further action for IHSS 196 is already scheduled as a part of IHSS 115 (Original Landfill) under OU5.

Further action of IHSS 197 is also warranted given the uncertain characterization of the remaining waste materials and their volumes. The construction of the protected area perimeter fence also hindered the removal of remaining waste materials, further complicating IHSS 197. The investigation of IHSS 197 can be accomplished by including it with the investigation of IHSS 117.1 and thus will be investigated as a part of OU13.

The revised No Further Action Justification document for OU16 was submitted to EPA and CDH October 16.



The public health evaluation at OU1 has shown no measurable impact on human health from contamination present at the site. There is no quantifiable current risk to human health at OU1 for which the lifetime excess cancer risk exceeds the National Contingency Plan risk range. The greatest risk at the site was found to be the potential impact of breathing air directly above IHSS 119.1. Even at IHSS 119.1, the contaminated areas are very restricted in size and the concentration of contaminants detected are non homogeneous. The level of risk

to plants, animals and humans is low based on both theoretical calculations and weight of evidence. The risks from most toxic contaminants at OU1 are further reduced because of the very restricted distribution and low quantities of the substances.

Overall, the baseline ecological risk and human health assessment provides a basis for informed risk management decisions regarding future land uses and remedial measures. However, the compatibility of public health and environmental evaluations should be considered when risk management decisions are made. Specifically, future commercial or residential development

may alter or destroy local ecological habitats which might have a more significant impact on the area than the residual contaminants.

The Draft Phase III RFI/RI has been submitted to CDH and EPA. A Corrective Measures Study/Feasibility Study (CMFS) will be the next document produced after the Final Phase III RFI/RI has been approved. The CMFS discusses the possible solutions to the problems cited in the RFI/RI and whether or not those corrective measures are feasible.



Buffer Zone is Home to RF Wildlife

Restoring and maintaining the environment in and around the Rocky Flats Plant is not only important for the people who live and recreate in the Denver metropolitan area, but also for our wildlife counterparts.

Numerous studies are conducted yearly to gather data about the wildlife, vegetation, aquatic and bird species that either live or migrate in the Rocky Flats area. These studies are useful in achieving environmental restoration objectives by using the data as reference points for work plans, remedial investigation plans and other related documents.

The industrialized area at Rocky Flats is highly developed for technical operations, but wildlife, particularly birds, use artificial structures within the industrial area as temporary hanging out spots.

The buffer zone surrounding the industrialized area, however, offers a greater variety of wildlife and vegetation, a more permanent living arrangement. Several types of vegetation are found in the buffer zone. Included are flora species that might be found in any prairie and foothill locale. Water-loving vegetation exists in the site's drainage and wetlands. Two examples of such vegetation are disturbance-sensitive grasses such as big bluestem and side oats grama.

Other sensitive plant species in the buffer zone are the Colorado butterfly plant and the toothcup. Studies have not confirmed any negative vegetative stress attributable to hazardous waste contamination, so many additional species might eventually be introduced to the buffer zone site.

The Rocky Flats Plant site and its buffer zone affords a habitat that is suitable for a variety of wildlife species indigenous to western prairie regions. The most common large mammal is the mule deer with an estimated 100 to 125 permanent residents at RFP. A number of small carnivores, such as the coyote, red fox, striped skunk and long-tailed

weasel, are also found in the buffer zone. Small herbivores can be found throughout the plant complex and buffer zone, including species such as the pocket gopher, white-tailed jackrabbit and meadow vole.

Commonly observed birds include western meadowlarks, horned larks, mourning doves and western kingbirds. A variety of ducks, killdeer and red-winged blackbirds are seen in areas adjacent to ponds. Common birds of prey in the area include marsh hawks, red-tailed hawks and great horned owls. Bald eagles and golden eagles are seen at Rocky Flats as migrants and winter transients.

Bull snakes and rattlesnakes are the most frequently observed reptiles. The eastern short-horned lizard has been reported on the site, but these and other lizards are not commonly observed. The western painted turtle is often found in and around many of the ponds.

For more information about the Rocky Flats buffer zone, please call Melanie Zgabay, EG&G Community Relations, at 303-966-4001. Tours of the buffer zone are available.



Wildlife day shifts

DOE Submits New Plan

Some wastes generated at Rocky Flats are subject to prohibition from land disposal as set by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

A portion of existing RCRA hazardous waste regulations called the Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) regulations requires that waste containing certain constituents be treated to reduce toxicity. Once the toxicity has been reduced to specific concentrations or by utilizing specific treatment technologies it will then be considered for land disposal.

On June 10, 1992 DOE submitted a draft Comprehensive Treatment and Management Plan (CTMP) to the EPA. The CTMP's primary objective is to identify treatment methods and management programs at Rocky Flats to ensure that the Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) mixed waste generated at Rocky Flats is managed in accordance with state and federal regulations.

The initial objectives of the draft CTMP are to (1) identify specific LDR wastes at Rocky Flats covered in the Federal Facility Compliance Agreement (FFCA), (2) describe certain waste treatment and management options for ensuring those LDR wastes are managed in accordance with the LDR regulations, and (3) develop the milestones for those wastes requiring treatment.

Rocky Flats has accumulated a backlog of LDR wastes at several locations around the plant. The backlog is a result of manufacturing activities, residue processing and general maintenance activities. With the change in mission for Rocky Flats, waste generation sources are expected to change. Future waste will be generated

from analytical operations, environmental restoration and decontamination and decommissioning of facilities.

Rocky Flats is committed to a proactive approach regarding the CTMP's ongoing interface with the public. Public involvement and information sharing opportunities will be available.

A Citizen Review Group (CRG) was formed to review the initial draft CTMP. This group includes local business leaders, environmental group members, state and local government officials, educators and local land owners. The primary task of the group has been to thoroughly review the document and

participate in detailed discussions

about information in the

CTMP.

After reviewing the draft, the CRG will recommend to the DOE and EPA any modifications and/or clarifications that might make the document more informative for the public.

Upon completion of the

Draft Final version of the CTMP, a 60-day public

comment period will be announced. A public information meeting will be conducted during the 60-day comment period to explain LDR wastes and the CTMP.

Rocky Flats Plant representatives will offer presentations upon request regarding LDR wastes and the CTMP to community groups, businesses, schools and other interested parties. With some advance planning, plant tours can be arranged.

For more information about the CTMP or the CRG, please call Carla Sanda, Community Relations, at 303 966-2011.

LAG MILESTONES MET

- **OU9 - Original Process Waste Lines**
The FY93 milestone was met with the submittal of the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan.
- **OU10 - Other Outside Closures**
The FY93 milestone was met with the submittal of the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan.
- **OU11 - West Spray Field**
FY92 milestones for OU 11 have been met.
- **OU12 400/800 Area**
FY92 milestones for OU 12 have been met.
- **OU13 - 100 Area**
The FY93 milestone requiring the submittal of the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan has been met on schedule.
- **OU14 - Radioactive Sites**
The FY93 milestone requiring the submittal of the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan will be met on schedule.
- **OU15 - Inside Building Closures**
The Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan will be submitted on time satisfying the FY93 milestone.

LAG SCHEDULE EXTENSIONS

The OLI Final RFI/RI Report originally due January 4 1992 has been granted a 3 month extension and will now be due April 4, 1993

The draft and final Treatability Study Report has been replaced by one document, the Annual Treatability Study Report, due March 8, 1993

Upcoming Public Meetings

Quarterly Environmental Restoration Public Information Meeting

December 8 1992 7 00 9 00 p m

TOPIC Overall ER update specifics on OU1 and OU16

Denver Marriott West

1717 Denver West Marriott Bldg Golden Colorado 80401

Health Advisory Panel Public Meeting

December 16 1992 6 00 8 00 p m

Ramada Hotel

8773 Yates Drive Westminster Colorado

(TENTATIVE)

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board Public Meeting on ORR for Bldg 707

Time and Place to be decided For information please contact Cathy Carlson at (303) 966-4261

General Rocky Flats Plant Tours.

December 14 and January 11 1993

Please call (303) 966-4261 one week in advance for reservations

(TENTATIVE)

Presentation to CO Council on Rocky Flats

Building 707 ORR

December 8

R

8400 Yates Drive Westminster Colorado

For more information call Cathy Carlson at (303) 966-4261

POSTPONED

RCRA Modifications

RCRA Permit Modification Request 10

DOE is requesting modifications from CDH to its RCRA Permit This request includes both a Class 1 and a Class 2 modification The modification must undergo public comment and be approved by the Colorado Department of Health (CDH)

The Class 1 modification request would revise six RCRA unit numbers Changing the identification numbers has no effect on what is stored or treated at the units nor does it affect the volume or management of the units

The Class 2 modification request includes two changes (1) clarification of the Contingency Plan s requirements for cleaning up after a hazardous waste release and (2) adding waste codes for storage

RCRA Permit Modification Request 12

DOE is also requesting a Class 3 modification to its RCRA Permit Class 3 modifications substantially alter the permit The modification must undergo public comment and be approved by the Colorado Department of Health (CDH)

This permit modification would add twelve treatment and storage units to the existing RCRA permit These units would increase Rocky Flats permitted storage by approximately nine times the current capacity

A sixty day comment period for the permit modification request began November 13 1992 and ends January 12 1993 CDH will accept written comments on this request throughout the comment period

Please address written comments to Gary Baughman CDH 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South HMWMD HWC B2 Denver Colorado 80222 1530 o call (303) 692 3300

New Documents

- OLI Final RFI/RI Report 881 Hillside Area
- No Further Action Justified Document Final, RI P Low Priority Site Operable Unit 16
- Baseline Biological Characterization of Terrestrial & Aquatic Ecosystems
- Environmental Restoration Program Management Report for September 1992
- Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan for OU 15
- RCRA Permit Modification Request No 10
- RCRA Permit Modification Request No 12

Public Invited to Use Reading Rooms

The following reading rooms contain current information, technical reports and reference documents on environmental restoration at the Rocky Flats Plant

Rocky Flats Plant Reading Room

Front Range Community College Library
3645 West 112th Avenue
Level B Center of Building
Westminster Colorado 80030
(303) 469 4435

Hours

Monday Tuesday 12 00 pm 8 00 pm
Wednesday 11 00 am 4 00 pm
Thursday Friday 8 00 am 4 00 pm

Colorado Council on Rocky Flats

1536 Cole Boulevard Suite 325
Denver West Office Park Building 4
Golden Colorado 80401
(303) 232 1966

Hours

Monday Friday 8 30 am 5 00 pm

EPA Superfund Records Center

999 18th Street Suite 500
Denver Colorado 80202 2405
(303) 293 1807

Hours

Monday Friday 8 00 am 4 30 pm

Colorado Department of Health Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Bldg B 2nd Floor
Denver Colorado 80222 1530
(303) 692 3312

Hours

Monday Friday 8 00 am 5 00 pm

Standley Lake Library

8485 Kipling Street
Arvada Colorado 80005
(303) 423-4600

Hours

Monday Friday 10 00 am 9 00 pm
Friday Saturday 10 00 am 5 00 pm
Sunday 12 00 pm 5 00 pm

United States Department of Energy Freedom of Information and Privacy Branch Office

1000 Independence Avenue S W
Washington D C 20585
(202) 586-6025

Hours

Monday Friday 9 00 am 4 00 pm
(Eastern Time Zone)

*Information Repository

Environmental Information

Published by EG&G Rocky Flats Inc
Community Relations
P O Box 464 Golden CO 80402-0464
Writer/Editor Melame Zgabay 966-4001
Graphics and Layout Carol Robinson



EG&G Rocky Flats Plant
P O Box 464
Golden CO 80402 0464

First Class Mail
US Postage
PAID
Denver CO
Permit No 162